sire to place the bank into speedy operation banks. was certainly commendable, but at the same

The report of the Auditor of Public Accounts on the Planters' Bank, of the special sissippi, together with the statement furnished by the Mississippi Union Bank, are herewith transmitted. These documents will challenge your early and deliberate atmerchant to carry on his business, and advance the planting interest by furnishing cultivation, by the anticipation of the crops of the producers. They also afford a safe the capitalist, and, if prudently managed, are highly useful to the community. It cannot, however, be denied, that monied associations of wealth are anti-republican in their tendenon the planting and commercial interest .-Several of our banks are, by their charters, exempt from taxation; others are limited to one quarter of one per cent., and they all deas provided in their acts of incorporation .-To arrive at just conclusions, on these questions, it is, perhaps, necessary to inquire into

The object and end of all government is to promote the happiness and prosperity o the community by which it is established and it can never be presumed that it ever intended to diminish its powers of accomplishing the end for which it was created. Every act of a public functionary is merely an exercise of delegated power entrusted to him by the people for a specific purpose. The limits of power delegated to the Legislature are to be sought, not only in the Constitution, but in the nature and ends of the power itself, and the objects of government and civil society. The acts of the Legislature are the acts of the people, only while within the

powers conferred upon them.

It is indispensable that each Legislature should assemble with the same sovereign powers that were held by their predecessors; any of their acts discoling them from the future exercise of their trust, for the public good, are void-being, in substance, a covenant to desert their paramount duty to the people.tion pays a sufficient bonus to the State, for quired; and monthly settlements should be the franchise granted, in consideration of being exempt from taxation, that it cannot be each other. justly taken away without a return of the bonus, nor can taxes be required without a vio- on its convertibility; on demand into specie, lation of the public faith. The payment of the issue of post notes should be forbidden, and in advance, which would be annually due in dollar of specie in its vauks; and when that taxes. None of our banks have paid a bo- proportion is destroyed, no more issues made nus to the State; their charters were granted until it is restored. It might be well, also, solely on consideration of public policy and to make the refusal of a bank to pay any of convenience, and possess none of the ingredients of contracts. The principle which forfeiture of charter and require immediate prohibits the resumption of one's own grant, proceedings to be instituted to stop the further does not apply to the exercise of the eminent operations of the bank. Other provisions domain which the State possesses in the pro-perty of all her citizens. The whole of it consideration, calculated to secure our conmay be taken for public purposes, and it is stituents the invaluable advantages of a sound not required that payment should be made and stable currency, and to guarantee to evin advance, nor can it be exacted unless the ry portion of the State, and each individual injury be direct. Should the lands, tene- thereof, equal facilities in obtaining loans ments, or effects of a corporation be taken and discounts. for public purposes, the Constitution guaran- I am well aware that the right of the Legtees payment; but when the injury is conse- islature to alter, amend or repeal bank charthe Constitution of the United States or of this State, unless it also impairs the obligation of a contract. The charter of a bank

Bank, to the Commissioners appointed to ne- be estremed as hazardous, and thus entitle that nearly all the banks in the State have sold to take stock in the Planters' Bank, and which may be sought to be introduced to ne- be estremed as hazardous, and thus entitle that nearly all the banks in the State have retiate the bonds and the terms of the sale. the stock-holders to a continuation of their briefited their charters by misusing their The charter of the bank provides that the privileges. They were established, alone, to privileges, and failing to comply with their bonds shall not be sold for less than their advance the interests and promote the wel-express provisions. Some of them have ispar value. They were dated on the fifth, fare of the people of the State; and those sued a greater amount of circulation than should be managed with great prudence, in to embark in the business. To ensure successively seventh eight and prints to embark in the business. To ensure successively seventh eight and prints to embark in the business. sixth, seventh, eight, and ninth days of June, that have abused their privileges, and are de they were permitted, others have more prop-A. D. 1838, and payable in twelve and trimental to the public good, should no long erty than they are authorized to hold. Matwenty years from the fifth day of February, er exist. No direct injury would result by ny of them have transcended their powers 1838, and sold to Nicholas Biddle, Esq. on the repeal of their charters, either to the stock by dealing in cotton and produce, and exactthe eighteenth day of August, 1838, for five holders, debtor or creditors of the bank; pro ing usurious interest, and not a few of them millions of dollars, lawful money of the U. vision could be made for winding up ther have been established in fraud. All of them States, payable in five eaqual instalments of affairs-time given to collect the amount have suspended specie payments. An inone million of dollars each, on the first day due them, so as neither to distress their debt formation in nature of a quo warranto would be suspended specie payments. An interest and the suspended specie payments and the suspended specie payments. An interest and the suspended specie payments and the suspended specie payments. An interest and the suspended specie payments and the suspended specie payments and the suspended specie payments. An interest and the suspended specie payments are suspended species payments. An interest and the suspended species payments are suspended species payments. An interest and the suspended species payments are suspended species payments. An interest and the suspended species payments are suspended species payments. An interest and the suspended species payments are suspended species payments. An interest and the suspended species payments are suspended species payments. An interest and the suspended species payments are suspended species payments. An interest and the suspended species payments are suspended species payments. An interest are suspended species payments are suspended species payments. An interest are suspended species payments are suspended species payments. An interest are suspended species payments are suspended species payments. An interest are suspended species payments are suspended species payments. The suspended species payments are suspended species payments are suspended species payments. The suspended species payments are suspended species payments are suspended species payments. The suspended species payments are suspended species payments are suspended species payments. The suspended species payments are suspended species payment of November one thousand eight hundred ors or jeopardize the interests of any one bring the question of forfeiture before the juand thirty-eight, and on the first days of Janu- concerned. I, therefore, respectfully recondicial tribunals of the country, where the scrutiny; and the right of visitation in the basis for banking operations, for it is forced ary, March, May and July in the year one mend that the charters of all the banks found. State and the banks found. State and the banks found. thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine. ed in fraud, or conducted in such a mouner dence, have a fair hearing and an impartial By an express clause in the law creating during a period of general embarrassment, The bonds bear interest from the date thereof, and the bank has already paid one hundred the bank has already paid one hun dred thousand dollars interest thereon. In- on the others as will confine them to the bu- only sufferers, for the companies could not its provisions. The Union Bank was charasmuch as the bonds were sold on credit and interest accrued from their date, it is certain ple against future abuses. The evidence produce great excitement, and would not be that they are sold for less than their par submitted leaves no doubt of the fact that all soon terminated. As an alternative, therevalue. The bank has heretofore paid inter- of our banks have been, more or less, engag- fore, if such proceeding should be deemed ad- most solem obligations of duty to examine and greatly enhance the profits of planting. est on the some of five millions of dollars ed in speculation—some have purchased visable, a general banking law could be enfor the use of one million, and will have to cotton, others have advanced largely on the acted, placing all the banks under suitable mittance one flimsy pretext that their minds passage of a general banking law, similar pay interest on more money than it has re- article-others have been engaged in spec- restrictions and requiring the assent of the were biased; they were not judicial officers, in its character to the one in New York, ceived until the first day of July next. ulating in cotton, provisions, bagging, and stockholders of each bank to its provisions nor were they jurors. Whether that insti-The Commissioners in the sale of the bonds rope. This course, if tolerated, will be ru- in a reasonable period, and directing judicial tution or any other is to be suffered to put aggravate the distresses of the country. exceeded their instructions, but no doubt ob- inous to the merchantile and destructive to proceedings to be instituted against those the sovereign will of the people of the State tained as much for them as could have been the planting interest of the country; nor will that fail to assent to the law. Suitable pro- that the total amount of receipts in the had at the time of the sale. An anxious de- it be beneficial to the stock-holder of the vision should be made for the employment of ternine. It is to be regretted that the Union Treasury, from the 7th December 1837, to

time no violation of the charter should have. The charter of the Planters' Bank, which is of the causes. Taking the charter from a of a large quantity of post notes having ten during the same period, to the sum of \$350, the oldest among us, makes that institution bank by judicial procedure, even when the month to run to maturity. The payment of 644 19; showing an excess of expenditures "able and capable in law to have, purchase, forfeiture has been clearly incurred, is a these notes to their customers at par, was over the receipts, of \$154,424 23. The and possess, receive, enjoy, and retain to the matter of great difficulty. Their immense not only oppressive but unauthorized. sum of \$6,594 44 was paid into the Treacommissioner on the Agricultural Bank, of use of them and their successors, lands, ten- resources would be lavishly expended to prethe bank commissioners of the State of Mis ements, goods, chattels, and effects, of such vent destruction, and able counsel should be post notes in payment, indirectly paid to the Literary Fund, and \$5,900 on account of kind and nature or quality soever, to an a- employed on the part of the state to enforce bank seven and one-third per cent. for four the 3 per cent. fund, and is not subject to be mount not exceeding six millions of dollars her rghits. including the capital stocks, and the same to The statements herewith submitted show annum; neither the profits of agriculture, nor the government. The Report of the Treagrant alien, and dispose of at pleasure." - the present chartered banking capital of the the gains of commerce, will justify the bor- surer shows \$140,470 14 in the Treasury tention-they show the whole bank move- Most of the bank charters contain the same State to be \$63,459,300, and the amount paid rowing of money at such enormous rates. on the 31st day of December, 1838. This ment of the State. The evidence reported powers-none have more extensive. The in to be \$26,817,883. On the capital paid The 38th section of the charter provides that sum, if it can be realised in money which proves that all the banks have exceeded their Legislatures which chartered them never in the banks are now authorized to issue \$67, the bank "shall not deal in exchange, foreign the public creditors will receive, will be expowers that several of them were established intended to clothe them with the power of los, 111. Neither the commerce nor wealth or domestic, at a higher rate than six per hausted by the close of your present session; in fraud, and that the prosperity and wel- dealing in cotton, or speculating in any spe- of the State can sustain, at present, a circula- cent. per annum on six months bills or a & it will be necessary, either to resort to a loan fare of the State demand the passage of such des of property; such dangerous powers were tion of more than \$7,000,000. larve as will, in future confine them to the legitimate purposes of their creation. I am legitimate purposes of their creation of the soil, included and could not safely have legitimate purposes of their creation. I am legitimate purposes of their creation. I am legitimate purposes of their creation of the soil and could not safely have legitimate purposes of their creation. I am legitimate purposes of their creation of the balances due to the State, by not opposed to well-regulated and honestly- nothing that is not clearly expressed in their duced by the planter, and the value given to dealing in them; such checks have been sold tax collectors and others. The burthens on conducted banks; in many respects, they are acts of incorporation, and can exercise their highly useful; they facilitate exchange opera- powers, alone, in the manner pointed out, not exceed \$35,000,000. In some counties um for their own notes, and ten per cent. pre tions, enable the industrious and enterprising | Any ambiguity operates against the adventurers, and in favor of the public. Monopolies and exclusive privileges should be put means to bring a great quantity of land into down, and all corporations confined to the privileges plainly given them by their charters-the exercise of their franchises, being and profitable investment for the money of inderogation of individual rights, cannot be exlended beyond the letter and spirit of the act of incorporation. If they are permitted to leave their legitimate business of banking, and enter the field of speculation, their great cy, and, when perverted to the purposes of capital will enable them to drive individual speculation, have a withering influence, both competition from the market-to monopolize every species of produce and every article of merchandize. The existence of our government will be of little value, if its functions are transferred to the hands of priviny to the Legislature the right of taking leged coporations, and all future Legislaaway their charters, or taxing them, except tures prevented from protecting the people against the abuses of a system, which is impoverishing the State. While we sedulously guard the rights of private property, we the extent of our own power, and how far should never forget that the community have the existing institutions are placed beyond also rights, and that the welfare of us all depends on their maintenance. The regulation of the currency is one of the highest attributes of sovreignty, and can never be placed beyond legislative control. The greatest evil of the banking system consist in the continual expansions and contractions of bank issues; for the price of property is thus made liable to fluctuations; and every thing rendered unstable. In prosperous times, banks are induced to expand their issues, for the purpose of making large dividends to their stockholders-money becomes plenty, the price of property is enhanced, speculation is stimulated, but, in the end, a revulsion takes place, property declines in value, bank accomodations can no longer be obtained, and the country for a time suffers all the evils incident to a deranged currency. The lessons of experience teach us to guard against the recurrence of the evils which we have endured for the last two years. To effect this, a general banking law is indispensable, limiting by its provisions the circulation of each bank, and the accommodations of its officers and stockholders; limiting the amount of div-The power of taxation is essential to the con- idends, and requiring the publication of stitution and well being of society, and ne- monthly reports of the situation of each bank cessity requires that the right should remain verified by the oath of the president or cash. unimpaired. It is entrusted to the Legisla- ier; prohibiting, under suitable penalties, any ture to be exercised, not bartered away. It bank from dealing in cotton or any other aris inherent and inalienable, and need not be ticle of produce or merchandize, or buying reserved expressly in any grant of property up a a discount the issues of any other bank to individuals, or franchises to corporations. Each bank should be required to pay out at measure stopped emigration to the State, and It is, nevertheless, true, that when a corporalits counter the notes of that bank alone, if re-

The value of bank paper being dependant a bonus to the State is a liquidation of a debt not more than \$3,00 in paper issued for each

one dollar of circulation is esteemed suf- mium for the notes of several of the river ficient for thirty dollars of product.

No political economist has ever contended that any country required more circulation than one fifth of the annual value of its products. Unless restrictions are imposed on the circulation of the banks its reduudancy will be inevitable, another suspension will occur, and the country again suffer the worst of all evils in the blighting effects of a depreciated, inconvertible currency. The whole circulation of the United States does not exceed \$130,000,000. Its great depreciation in this State has been caused, mainly by its excess; and it is for you to determine whether, in future, the honest laborer shall receive his reward, and the enerprising merchant the fruits of his industry. Excess of circulation has increased the cost of producing cotton at least thre-fold, but has not enhanced the price of the article a single farthing. Its direct tendency is to impoverish the planting and ruin the mercantile interest. Adequate penalties should be imposed for the violation of the provisions of a bank charter.

The history of corporations in every age, demonstrates that men in a corporate capacity will be guilty of acts which they would scorn to perpetrate as individuals; their proceedings are mostly secret; responsibility is divided. The thoughtless act of to-day be comes precedent to-morrow; temptations beset their paths; and we have the authority of Holy Writ for asserting, that "the heart of man is deceitful above all things." When it is the interest or wish of a corporation to assume powers not granted, the charter is ransacked for authority, and should none be found, it is exercised under the delusive pretence that it is for the relief of the people, and called for by that stern tyrant necessity. An examination of the report of the Bank Commissioners will show that the directors, in many instances, have borrowed nearly the entire capital of their respective institutions. All the banks have given heavy discounts to their officers. This practice has grown up during the fever of speculation which has been raging for the last four years. I cannot believe that it has been of much real advantage to the directors themselves; the interest they have to pay is consuming their holders, annually elects a majority of the disubstance; the property they have purchased is generally unproductive; and the high retarded the settlement of the country. suggest to your consideration the propriety of requiring the Bank Commissioners to take down and report the names, residence, occupation and liability of the various debtors, of the banks examined by them.

In Louisiana such a document was p lished by the Legislature. It had a salutary effect, and cause the banks themselves to correct many abuses which had impaired their usefulness. The names, residence and liacourse in regard to our State institutions, the Planters' Bank and the Miss. Union Bank, would secure to every portion of the State the equal rights and advantages which they

also be advantageous to have the votes of the directors on every important question recorded and published, Responsibility is absolutely necessary to secure the proper and safe management of our State institutions.

| Vour attention to the 23d, 24th, 25th; and 26th sections of the act to establish the Planter's bank of the State of Mississippi.—

| The motion to dispense the work. At the last session of the Legislature they received an additional advance of sislature they received an additional advance of the work. At the last session of the Legislature they received an additional advance of sponsed by Messrs. Pucket and sponsed

and delivered them to the mana- bonus is paid. None of our banks, except be adopted which would answer the same cumbent on me to call your particular attenthe submitted will place you in possession of the Instructions of the Instructions of the Msssissippi Union and the Instructions of the Msssissippi Union and the Instructions of the Commissioners conclusively proves and not be obnexious to constitution, and which may be sought to be introduced by the sold to take stock in the Planters' Bank, and which may be sought to be introduced and for the whole of the capital of the Miss. into this State. Banking, when based up-Union Bank. A just regard for the honor on solid capital and proper principles. of the State demands that those institutions might safely be left open to all who choose punctual payment of the interest and of the bankrupt law is indispensable. This powbonds at maturity. Both of those institu- er has been delegated to the government of tutions have refused to suffer their affairs to the United States, and placed beyond our last, is herewith be examined by commissioners chosen by control. Banks of dicount and deposite the Legislature fo that purpose; and the rea- might be useful under this system, but banks son assigned by one of them for refusing is of circulation would eventually prove highassistant counsel to aid the Attorney Gener- Bank should have added to the quantity of the 3st of December, 1838, amount to the Agents and favorites will reap the harvest, al and District Attornies in the prosecution depreciated paper in circulation, by the issue sum of \$196,919 96; and the disbursements, Those who obtained discount and received sury, during that period, on account of the months, equal to twenty two per cent. per drawn out to defray the ordinary expenses of shorter time, and seven per cent. on bills at a to carry on the operations of the government, by the bank at five and six per cent. premibanks, which notes were in some instance again paid out at the counter to their custo-

Thefailure of the bank to establish her branches, has operated most oppressively on those living remote from the parent bank .-They could not possibly obtain equal anadvantages with those more fortunately situated. Their securities were not generally known, and the expense of travelling and other inconveniences have in a measure deprived them of the amount of loans guaranteed by the charter to the several districts. These violations of the letter and spirit of the charter, however, dwindle into comparative insignificance, when placed by the side of the monstrous assumption of power on the part of the bank, in seeking to monopolize the cotton crop of the State, and becoming a factor and shipper of our great staple. I venture to affirm that not a single member of the Legislature who voted for that charever intended to confer such dangerous powers; nor does a fair construction of that instrument warrant the bank in exercising them. The banks which heretofore advanced on cotton generally try to justify their course by pleading necessity, in order that they might replenish their vaults with specie; most of them are now satisfied that the system is wrong in principle, and are willing to abandon it. With a capital of fifteen and a half millions of dollars, the Mississippi Union Bank, if suffered to do could monopolize the whole cotton crop of

our merchants, and crush our planters. This system of advancing will absorb the available means of the institution, and throw the discounts of the bank into the hands of the large cotton planters and the speculators, and deprive those of loans who do not produce cotton; nor will those who get advances on cotton be ultimately benefitted, for all experience proves that the profits of such speculations seldom reach the pockets of the pro-

the State, and every article of produce and

merchandise, depopulate our towns, prostrate

An amendment of the charter of the Planters' bank is required. A single individual holding the proxies of the non-resident stockover its affairs. The State owns a larger portion of the stock, and, in strict justice, is entitled to a majority of the directors. The report of the auditor of public accounts proves that great abuses have prevailed in the management of that institution, and that every impediment was thrown inhis way, in certaining and reporting the true situation been forwarded. of the bank. This course has never been

not seriously questioned by any one, and the States. the equal rights and advantages which they were chartered to afford.

Favoritism would thus be prevented, and the security of the State enhanced. It would also be advantageous to have the votes of the also be advantageous to have the votes of the security of the statements were furnished as soon as they could be obtained. I am not aware that this right has been questioned in any State of this Union, except Mississippi. I call vised Code, in 1823; and at the April session of the work of Copian Printers, Messrs. G. R. & J. S. Fall, were authorised to re-print the acts of a public nature, passed by the Legislature since the publication of the Revised Code, in 1823; and at the April session of the work of the publication to enter into the election of the Revised Code, in 1823; and at the April session of the work of the publication of the Revised Code, in 1823; and at the April session of the work of the publication to enter into the election of the Revised Code, in 1823; and at the April session of the work of the publication to enter into the election of the Revised Code, in 1823; and at the April session of the work of the publication of the Revised Code, in 1823; and at the April session of the publication to enter into the election of the Revised Code, in 1823; and at the April session of the publication to enter into the election of the Revised Code, in 1823; and at the April session of the publication of the Revised Code, in 1823; and at the April session of the Revised Code, in 1823; and at the April session of the Public Printers, Messrs. G. R. & J. S. Fall, were authorised to repetit the acts of a public nature, passed by the Legislature since the publication of the Revised Code, in 1823; and at the April session of the Revised Code, in 1823; and at the April session of the Revised Code, in 1823; and at the April session of the Revised Code, in 1823; and at the April session of the Revised Code, in 1823; and at the April session of the Revised Code, in 1823; and at the April session of the Revised Code, i

I conceive it my duty to express, in ad-

It appears from the Report of the Auditor the people are already sufficiently onerous. But few of our banking institutions pay any tax, either on their capital stock or real tate. The Report of the Auditor, herewith transmitted, will show the amount of tax assessed on them last year. The Commercial Bank of Manchester, I am informed was not assessed, because the act to tax bank stock provides it sha!l be taxed as provided in the act of incorporation. The charter of that bank contains no clause in relation totaxation. Some of the banks have refused to give to the assessors a description of their real estate, alleging, that inasmuch as their capital stock was exempt from taxation, no taxes could be imposed on their real estate. Efficient measures will, in due season, be taken to enforce the collection of all arrearages of taxes now due, and to collect taxes of all the corporations liable to taxation, under the existing laws, which

have not been regularly assessed. Believing the right of the Legislature to tax any property in her borders to be unquestionable, I recommend that a tax of one quarter of one per an arrangement by which cent, be imposed on the loans of all the banks in the State, except those that are, in good faith, constructing the rail-roads they were chartered to make. An individual who loans his money at interest is taxed one quarter of one per cent., but he who invests it in bank stock and draws interest on three dollars for each one he pays in, is exempt from taxation, by an express provision in some of our bank charters, and in most of them the tax is limited to one-quarter of one per cent., on the capital paid in. This is clearly wrong. It enables the stockholder of a bank to draw treble interest on his money, and exempts from the burthens of taxation. A tax of one-quarter of one per cent. ed in the construction of rail-roads, would yield an annual income of more than \$75,000. These institutions are participating largely in the benefits of our government, and justice requires that they should bear a fair proportion of its burthens. The tax en money loaned at interest is now but seldom assessed. The usurer shaves paper, and when called on to give in under oath, the amount of money he has loaned at interest, denies that he has any invested in that manner. It is deserving A. M. to-morrow. your consideration, whether a tax should not be mposed on all notes, bonds and bills purchased by

At the request of Major Gen. E. P. Gaines, of he United States army I transmit to you a diagram of his system of railroads, and his letter explanatory of the same. Also, at the request of he administrators of the Charity Hospital of New Orleans, I submit to your consideration their circular letter relative to that institution.

lopted at the late commercial Convention of the Southern and the Southwestern States, rectors, and exercises a controlling influence at Augusta Georgia. The object proposed, is direct trade between those States and foreign countries in which the cotton of this State is manto your favorable consideration. Experience has infly demonstrated that cotton can be shipped, much cheaper and in better order, from our own ports on the Mississippi river and the Gulf of Mexico, direct to the market, where it is consumed order to deprive him of an opportunity of as- than by the channels through which it has usuall

Resolutions of the Legislature of Georgia, in pursued in any other State where the peo-ple had contributed a portion of the capital. relation to the demand on the Governor of Maine, for certain fugitives from justice, charged with stealing a slave; of the Legislatures of Connecle had contributed a portion of the capital.

The Legislature of Virginia, two years lands; of the Legislatures of Vermont and Maine, lands are lands and lands are lands and lands are lands are lands are lands. ago called for, and obtained from all the relative to an extension of the Franking Privilebilities, of the debtors of the State Bank of ment of the names, residence, and occupa- abama, in favor of the annexation of Texas to be printed, and an amendment of the United States and of the General Assembly be printed, and an amendment of the United States and of the General Assembly be printed, and an amendment of the United States and of the General Assembly be printed, and an amendment of the United States and of the General Assembly be printed. banks in which she owned stock, a full statetion of all the debtors of those institutions, and their several liabilities. The right of nexation; are herewith transmitted, in accordance the House, requiring a copy of the House, req of the State to demand the information was with the request of the executives of those tution to be also furnished men

the state for damages. The repeal of a several of the State the right is expressly reserved in their acts of incorporation.

The State of kentucky, many years ago taking away their privileges is damage without injury. It is a settled principle that a state law may be retrospective in its character, and divest vested rights, and yet not violate the Constitutions of the Constitutions of the Constitutions of the Constitutions of the Constitution of the Constitution

MISSISSIPPI IF

which was disposed of as the of Mr, Alsbury. Mr. Coffee gave notes Tuesday next, ask leave to merican sculptor, to space

severally read the first time Tuesday next, ask leave to in practice of betting on cleans

in the High Court of Emm Then the Senate, on motion bury, adjourned until 10 od

Mr. Kyle presented the pure billiard tables-referred to and tee of three.

Mr. Alsbury introduced of oint resolution, which was rain

"Resolved, by the legisland of Missiscippi, that our sman be instructed and our represent ed, to procure the establish route, by stages, from Mismail shall be distributed at me New Orleans."

A bill entitled, "An act was

motion of Mr. Kyle, rejusted officers having been read the h follows Ayes-Messes gustus: Bell, Brown, Grania Green, Hayley, Ives, Keim, Pope, Ragsdale, Smith of ha Lawrance, Tucker and Walls Messrs. Alsbury, Beyd, Cale rar, Hadley, Mathews, Many Walker and Walton

Then the senate adjourned

HOUSE OF REPRESENTANT Friday, la

at 10 o'clock Mr. King, the s

Mr. Oldham, of Coahona By Mr. Holland, from che portions of Lafavette, Marshall Pontotoc, praying for the eres county, embracing parts of the all of which were referred to

The speaker presented a comcounts; showing the fiscal court revenue department up to Dec. 34

A portion of this document a read, Mr. Puckett moved to supe ding, and to order 2000 printed for the use of the member

The postponement day having been recons Mr. Puckets the Hea